

CHINA MAIL

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HEROIC ACTION BY THE LI WO

Jardine Steamer's Gallant Fight Off Banka

Empress Boiler Explosion

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA IS STILL SOMEWHERE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A passenger writing on September 30 says: "Yes, I am still on this hoodoo ship. It is now twenty days since we left Stanley and we are not yet in Colombo."

"The skipper was asked in Singapore where the hell he'd been these last three weeks and was told to get a move on home."

"There was talk that we might arrive by the end of October if we did 18 or 19 knots and that is just what we did until a boiler exploded on us about 12 hours out of Singapore."

"Now we are doing about 14 knots and may be home for Christmas."

"People who wanted to go to Australia instead of U.K. were told they would be in for an indefinite wait at Singapore or Colombo while their means of maintenance was being investigated, and if the Australians were dissatisfied, entry would be refused."

AUSTRALIANS SURPRISED

"Some of us were entertained in Singapore in the Australian destroyer 'Blackmore.' They were most surprised at the attitude of the Australian authorities and said it was definitely not the attitude of the people in the country, who are only too anxious to give what assistance they can."

"There is no other news of importance. Life is much the same one day to another. Sometimes we have issues of cigarettes and our pocket-money is one pound a week for adults and five shillings each for children."

"We hoped for a trip ashore in Singapore, but had to be content with the trip to the destroyer."

Vatican Sentence

VATICAN CITY, OCT. 11. IN THE FIRST TRIAL OF ITS KIND, WERNER PABST, DESERTER FROM A GERMAN ARMOUR DIVISION, WHO SOUGHT SANGUARY IN THE VATICAN CITY IN 1943, WAS TODAY SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT BY A ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNAL FOR ASSAULTING A VATICAN GENDARME.

Pabst, who had been interned since his arrival, had been allowed to receive visitors. Last Sunday, when permission was refused for him to accompany one of his visitors to the limits of the Vatican City, he turned on his guard and injured him seriously. Pabst will undergo his sentence in a "safety cell" in the barracks of the Pontifical Police.—Reuter.

That's Plain

Tokyo, Oct. 11. A high staff officer said last night that if a Four-Power Commission were appointed to control Japan, General Douglas MacArthur would resign and drop a few sticks of dynamite when he goes.

General MacArthur's Command had not received "one iota of assistance or co-operation from the Russian delegation since the occupation began," the officer added.—Reuter.

Don't We Have Fun

Cairo, Oct. 11. Britain should supply Egypt with the secret of the atomic bomb, under the provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, according to Abdul Hamid Haki, former Wafd cabinet minister.

He claims that under the treaty the Egyptian Army should have the same weapons as the British Army. He says that while Russia and other countries may not have such a right, it is guaranteed to Egypt by treaty.—Reuter.

"Fate Unknown" Report Sequel

THE HEROIC MANNER IN WHICH THE JARDINE STEAMER LI WO MET HER END IS RELATED IN THE FOLLOWING LETTER RECEIVED BY THE "CHINA MAIL" YESTERDAY.

Buying Up The Bank Of England

LONDON, OCT. 11. SYDNEY CAMPBELL, REUTER'S CITY EDITOR IN LONDON, SAID: "THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL BUY UP THE BANK OF ENGLAND CAPITAL IN ITS NATIONALISATION SCHEME."

A Bill to take public control of the bank, published to-day, states that the existing stock will be transferred to a nominee of the British Treasury and the King will appoint the Governor, Deputy Governor and Directors. The Treasury will not direct the bank but the bank will be managed by its directors and will issue directions to other British banks.

The present stock of the Bank of England will be bought out in exchange for three per cent long-term Government stock, which will give the holder the same income as he now receives from the Bank of England stock, namely, twelve per cent.

The British Government is paying four hundred Sterling long-term Government stock for each one hundred Sterling Bank of England stock.

The amount of capital stock of the Bank of England is fourteen million, five hundred and fifty three thousand Sterling and the amount of Government stock issued in payment for this will be fifty eight million, two hundred and twelve thousand Sterling.

This first act of nationalisation by British Labour Government has fulfilled the best expectations in the city of London.

It is obviously desirable in both the Government and the country's interest not to paralyse the initiative in all other industries which may be nationalised by paying compensation which could be criticised as unfair.—Reuter.

Bogey Of Atomic Bomb

NEW YORK, OCT. 11. "THERE WAS INEPTNESS IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ALMOST CASUAL DECLARATIONS ABOUT THE ATOMIC BOMB, WHICH AWAKENS DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE PRESIDENT HAS REALLY GRASPED THE TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE OF THIS FRIGHTFUL WEAPON," SAYS THE "NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE."

"Of-hand confidence that the United States can indefinitely retain the monopoly on the 'know how' and industrial resources necessary to produce atomic bombs is shared by few of those who are best informed."

"It is obvious that the existence of the bomb has profoundly poisoned present-day international relations."

"President Truman may not think that the bomb had anything to do with the ill success of the London conference but many feel that it was present behind every council chair and that its secret is a critical factor in Russia's estimate of American purposes," the paper concludes.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 11. Mr. Vellodi is expected to arrive in London from India next month to take over the vacant position of Deputy High Commissioner for India. The previous holder of this office was Sir David Meek who recently had a long period of indisposition.—Reuter.

More Troops Reach Haifa

London, Oct. 11. Several thousand more British troops arrived in Palestine to-day. They were landed at Haifa from the "Duchess of Bedford".—Reuter.

New Housing but It Must be Good

LONDON, OCT. 11. THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, MR. BEVAN, URGED LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO OVERHAUL AND SPEED-UP PROCEDURE TO PROVIDE NEW HOUSES. THEY SHOULD ESTABLISH EMERGENCY COMMITTEES WITH EXECUTIVE POWERS, AS THEY DID DURING THE WAR, HE SAID.

"Start as you mean to go on," advised Mr. Bevan, who was addressing the Association of Municipal Corporations conference in London on housing and rent control.

"I have refused a number of housing tenders which I consider too high and I shall continue to do so. The housing programme is going to be run by high costs unless we introduce some discipline in the early stages."

"Our chief reliance must be on the building of permanent houses. We don't want to reduce our housing standard to keep down prices. We are building for a long time," he added.

Mr. Bevan expressed the belief that the main housing problem could be solved by the local authorities.—Reuter.

No Sirree

London, Oct. 11. The Secretary of State for Colonies, Mr. George Hall, replied "No, Sir" when asked in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Thomas Reid (Conservative) if it was intended to hold elections to the State Council of Ceylon in the near future.—Reuter.

RUSSIA WON'T BE TOO TOUGH

MOSCOW, OCT. 11. CHANCES FOR AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF A DISCUSSION OF PEACE TREATIES FOR EUROPE WHICH WERE BROKEN OFF BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE LONDON FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE, WERE DESCRIBED ON WEDNESDAY IN FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, AS GOOD.

PERSONS WHO SHOULD BE IN A POSITION TO KNOW TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE SOVIETS WERE DEFINITELY NOT RETURNING TO ISOLATIONISM, AND IT WOULD BE HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT THEY WOULD REFUSE TO DISCUSS SOME TIME SOON THE MATTERS RAISED AT THE LONDON CONFERENCE AND OTHER RELATED SUBJECTS.

Although the Russian press used strong language in denouncing what they considered a breach of the Potsdam Agreement by the United States and Britain, the road for collaboration has been definitely left open since the breakup of the London meeting.

The Soviets will tell you over and over again that international cooperation is the only way to world peace, which the people of Russia want above all else. Every sign here points to the belief that the Russians would like to tackle once again the many problems between the Allies, and will show readiness on the possibility of another get-together.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM
Informed persons feel that sentiment in the United States, Britain and France and in other corners of the world has no reason to be apprehensive as to the intentions of Russia on world collaboration.

The leaders of Russia since the earliest days have been advocates of collaboration, and the feeling here is that they would be the last to abandon this attitude.

In fact, now that the atmosphere is cleared, further collaboration may be easier. Certainly the feeling here is that there is no cause for alarm.—Associated Press.

FARES TO CANTON

THE HARBOUR MASTER YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED MAXIMUM FARES FOR STEAMER PASSAGES FROM HONG KONG TO CANTON AND MACAO.

The basis taken has been the fares charged in 1941 plus 50 per cent, and it is notified that any overcharging for passenger fares should be reported to the Harbour Master.

The rates fixed are as follows:

TO CANTON	
Saloon	\$18.00
Inter-Cabin	\$9.00
1st Class	\$4.80
2nd Class	\$3.00
Deck	\$1.50

TO MACAO	
Saloon	\$4.50
Inter-Cabin	\$2.00
1st Class	\$1.20
2nd Class	\$0.60
Deck	\$0.30

BRITAIN'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 11. THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, TOLD A NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN LONDON LAST NIGHT: "THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER IS BRITAIN'S FIRST-LINE DEFENCE," AND WHILE IT IS NOT PERFECT BRITAIN INTENDS USING IT TO THE FULL. "IT IS THE FIRM INTENTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO MAKE THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION THE PRIMARY OBJECT OF THEIR FOREIGN POLICY," THE PREMIER SAID.

"I say this with no object of party advantage. I believe my words would be endorsed by all other parties in Parliament. The reason is obvious. We have come to a period in history when mankind must either set up an institution of this kind and make it work, or face consequences so appalling that the mind shrinks from contemplating them."

"Atomic energy has been liberated, and that fact alone makes war merely a form of suicide for mankind. There are other weapons of war of whose devastating effect Europe bears terrible marks. If war is to be avoided there must be in the world something to do in the future what war has done in the past—to make great decisions between nations."

"In order that it may not become impossible to make these decisions there must be means by which different countries can learn to work together for the benefit of all. That is what the United Nations Charter has been made for—to maintain international peace and security, and to promote the welfare of all peoples by international cooperation."

"The security of the British Empire and Commonwealth is thus bound up with the success of the United Nations organization."

Mr. Bevan also made it clear that the British Government was in no way committed to support the existing provisional frontier between Poland and Germany at the peace conference.

He added that the policies followed by the Polish authorities in territories now placed under temporary administration would certainly influence the attitude of the British Government at any discussion of a final territorial settlement.—Reuter.

CONGRESS JEALOUS

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10. THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS IS MUCH EXERCISED OVER THE QUESTION OF CONTROL OVER THE ATOMIC BOMB.

Democrats and Republicans alike view with concern President Truman's proposal for the nationalisation of atomic energy under a commission responsible only to the President.

Ever jealous of its prerogatives, Congress is fearful that, in enacting the legislation now pending, it would abdicate authority, both to regulate domestic economy and to formulate foreign policies.

At the same time, although the President has publicly declared that the secret of construction of the bomb would not be given to any foreign country, Congressmen say that the measure for nationalising atomic energy does not impair the President's right to share its secret with foreign powers if he sees fit to do so.—Reuter.

Black-Out Threat

Sydney, Oct. 11. The people of Sydney are to-day buying up oil lamps, candles, torches and stoves, all of which are scarce, in expectation of the failure of electricity, owing to the stoppage yesterday of coal supplies to the city's power-house at Burnmang.

The New South Wales Labour Council has cut coal supplies after the Sydney County Council had rejected its proposals for ending the strike of six hundred workers at Burnmang, in protest, at the changes in working hours.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI STREET SHOOTING

Shortly after 7 p.m. on Wednesday evening, two men entered the ground floor of No. 234, Shanghai Street. One of them drew a revolver and fired three shots, at point blank range, at a Chinese named Kwok Fat, who succumbed immediately. Kwok Fat, who was master of the money-changer's shop at the address, is alleged to have been a detective employed by the Japanese gendarmerie.

SOLDIERS ACCUSED

Armed with two revolvers, three European soldiers were reported to have entered the ground floor of No. 34b, Hankow Road, tenanted by a Chinese family, shortly after 9 p.m. last night and robbed the tenants of \$800.

No further details are available, the only police statement being that "Investigations are proceeding."

LONDON, OCT. 11. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A THOUSAND YEARS OF JAPANESE HISTORY, THE CRY OF "DOWN WITH THE EMPEROR" WAS RAISED IN THE STREETS OF TOKYO YESTERDAY. CABLES MR. S. L. SLOWEN, THE "NEWS CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO.

"Led by the political prisoners freed this morning, a parade of one thousand Japanese stopped before General MacArthur's headquarters, which face the most surrounding the Imperial Palace."

"As the Japanese police, not knowing what to do, watched nervously, the demonstrators, waving red flags and the Korean colours, shouted: 'Long Live MacArthur' and 'Down with the Emperor and oppression.'"

"A scroll, thanking General MacArthur and pledging their support, was sent to the Supreme Commander."

"The news of this unprecedented event, which has shattered the tradition of Emperor's sacredness, has spread like wild-fire through the Japanese capital and this evening, it has taken first place as a topic of conversation, the correspondent concluded.—Reuter."

OUTWARD CONCEPTIONS

"If we accept this fact we must base our policy upon it and get rid of the out-worn conceptions. The Charter is our first-line of defence."

"This country helped to lay its foundation, and there is much in it of our thinking and our traditions as of those of any other country in the world. It is not perfect. Nothing made by human-beings ever is, but there is only one way of improving it, to use it to the full. That is how we shall learn to work it, to remove its imperfections, and to develop its great possibilities."

"For our part that is what we intend to do, but in order to do so effectively we must have informed and insistent public opinion behind us," concluded Mr. Attlee.

Viscount Cecil, former Chairman of the British League of Nations Union, moved this resolution at the meeting: "This meeting, recognising that the preservation of peace by international action based on popular support is the only alternative to a collapse of civilisation, pledges itself to maintain and strengthen the Charter of the United Nations organisation by every means in its power."—Reuter.

Typhus In Tokyo

Tokyo, Oct. 11. A spokesman of the Japanese Welfare Department has denied rumours that a typhus epidemic is imminent here.

Saying that 743 cases have been reported in the capital this week, he added that none has been reported among the allied occupation troops.

Effective counter-measures have been taken against the spread of this disease, he added.—Reuter.

SHIDEHARA GIVEN TASK

Tokyo, Oct. 11. Baron Shidehara was invited to MacArthur's H.Q. to-day and instructed that the new government will be expected to carry out sweeping special reforms, including votes for women, the encouragement of labour unions and a more liberal system of education.—Reuter.

San Francisco, Oct. 11. The first batch of Liberators which served through many months of hard fighting in the Southwest Pacific and in the Philippines arrived at Mather field to-day. There were eight in the group and they arrived eight days after leaving the Philippines. All are from the 13th air force.—Associated Press.

Situation Deteriorating

Singapore, Oct. 11. Latest reports show that the situation in Japan is rapidly deteriorating and that the Indonesian nationalists are in complete control of all areas outside Batavia.

The troopship "Princess Beatrix" due to sail for Colombo has been diverted to Port Swettenham, where she will pick up additional British troops for Java.—Reuter.

WHERE'S RIPLEY?

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China's Enormous Relief Bill

Washington, Oct. 11. China intends to finance the greater part of her \$2,500,000,000 relief programme on her own, President Truman reported to Congress to-day.

He said China needs 10,000,000 tons of supplies, in a report of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) which he submitted to Congress.

China probably will be the second largest single programme of relief which UNRRA was undertaken," the report said.

The following programme was requested by China and approved by UNRRA:

Delivery of medical, veterinary, social welfare and training supplies by air after being shipped to Calcutta by sea;

Truck transport and industrial rehabilitation items;

Immediate arrangements for dispatch of 10 doctors; two sanitary engineers, five tons of equipment and medicines to fight an epidemic in Szechwan and Yunnan provinces.—Associated Press.

Were Ready For End

Sixth Army Headquarters, Japan, Oct. 11.

Staff Sgt. George Lee, of Portland, Ore., a radio operator, who spent two weeks in General Yamashita's headquarters during the surrender negotiations, said the Japanese commander was ready to launch a full scale attack from his mountain hideout at time of the Emperor's order.

He said Domei correspondents told him every available Japanese would have been used in a last desperate, suicidal attack against the Philippines and Americans. The Japanese followed such suicidal banzai attack tactics in the last desperate days on Attu and Saipan.—Associated Press.

Moscow, Oct. 11. Premier Stalin has left Moscow for what officials described as "a rest." His departure was front-paged in all the papers. He left on October 9.—Associated Press.

LATEST NOTICES

REPATRIATION NOTICE No. 16

All persons registered for early repatriation should continue to stand by.

As accommodation becomes available the names of those for embarkation and details of vessels and times of sailing will be published in the Press.

Accommodation is uncertain, but it is hoped that those whose names have appeared in the Press may be able to leave.

REPATRIATION OFFICE.

11th October, 1945.

H. K. V. D. C.

REPATRIATION NOTICE

It is hoped that all those registered to proceed to Australia will leave on Sunday. Further details will be given later.

It is probable that there will not be another ship for United Kingdom at least 10 days or even later than that.

E. N. THURSHY

Maj. & Adj.

H. K. V. D. C.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG

MILITARY COURTS

PROCLAMATION No. 8

I, DAVID MERCER MAC-

DOUGALL, Brigadier, Chief Civil

Affairs Officer, in exercise of the

powers conferred upon me by

Article 5 of the above mentioned

Proclamation, hereby appoint

LEO D'ALMEIDA E CASTRO

to be Acting President of the

Standing Military Court.

GIVEN under my hand at

HONG KONG this 10th day of

October, 1945.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,

Brigadier

Chief Civil Affairs Officer

NOTICE

SPORTS CLUB

A meeting of members of the Sports Club will be held at the Club premises at 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th October, 1945.

NOTICE

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

The East Asiatic Co. Ltd. of Copenhagen have re-established their Hongkong Agency with temporary address at Pedder Building, 7th floor.

WIDE RANGE OF

WATCHES & EFFICIENT

REPAIR SERVICE

LAM YUEN FONG

WATCH DEALER

176, Des Voeux Road, Central

Tel. 26997

"THORNYCROFT"

Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models in all lines of our products:-

Vehicles—Petrol/Diesel
Marine Engines—Petrol/Diesel
Boilers—Water Tube
Motor Boats & Water Craft of all description.

Our Hong Kong & China office is a Direct Branch of:-
Messrs JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & Co., Ltd.,
Smith Square,
Westminster,
London.

CHURCH NOTICE

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

AND FREE CHURCH

Sunday, October 14 Y. M. C. A. Sabbath School, 10.30 a.m. Communion Hymn Singing 8 p.m. Evening Service 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL

Registered Offices:

Windsor House (1st floor)

Des Voeux Road, C.

Hong Kong

Telephones: 93919 & 94354

Editor—W. J. Keates, Esq.

Old But News

Publication in the opposite page of the full text of the Sino-British Treaty of 1943 will clear up points which have been puzzling the minds of those who were brought in Hong Kong Interment.

It may serve too as a useful refresher for those who were lucky enough to be on the outside when the treaty was concluded and were already acquainted with its general terms. It illustrates how completely this Colony was, in fact, cut off from the rest of the world during the Japanese occupation. Such references as were made in the Japanese-censored press of the Colony gave little indication of the Treaty's scope, much less of its implications and the real satisfaction its conclusion must have given to China. We see it now as removing the last possible points of friction between the National Government of China and London. It is a delight in itself to have got rid of the word "extrajurisdictionality" which never would fit into a heading anyway.

Certain other matters are dealt with, notably the provisions affecting coastal shipping, which assume importance only now that Japan has gone down to defeat, and the maintenance of shipping services along the coast becomes practicable again. Under the treaty, the privileges of participation in the coastal trade is subject to reciprocal arrangements, which means presumably that it is open to negotiation now that the re-establishment of peace has taken discussion out of the academic stage. In a very short time, as vessels are released from the Allied shipping pool, and as circumstances make it possible for China to use the vessels she is acquiring from Japan—part of the fruits of the victory—the organisation of regular steamship communications over the whole stretch from India to Dairen will become a matter of beneficial interest to both Britain and China. There is no reason to suppose that the issues involved cannot be settled to the complete satisfaction of both parties, and bring about an arrangement which will contribute usefully to the interests which China and Britain share in common.

R.A.F. AID TO ORPHANAGE

A very enjoyable concert was given at the Y.M.C.A. by 5024 Squadron, R.A.F., last night when the programme was highlighted by a choir of 20 Chinese boys and girls from the Orphanage at Gascoigne Road.

The children sang old-time favourites and the British national anthem (in Chinese), while their rendition of three Chinese songs was well received.

At a previous concert, the sum of \$270 was raised, this amount being donated to the Orphanage. Last night the takings amounted to \$268.

Squadron Leader Cronshaw, A.O.C., 5024 Squadron, in a short speech, appealed for more assistance for the 100 orphans and said that donations, in money or kind, may be forwarded to "Saltash", Gascoigne Road. The concert was produced by Cpl. Kliff and compered by Lt. Lieut. Haigh.

SYDNEY PHONES

Sydney, Oct. 9. At a cost of three million pounds, Sydney and its suburbs are to have 82 new automatic telephone exchanges installed. Four will be in the city and the remainder in the suburbs.—Reuter.

Saigon, Oct. 10. A further contingent of seven thousand troops of the 20th Indian Division has arrived here, bringing the total of troops in Saigon to twelve thousand. A further twelve thousand are expected shortly. Although the troops are mainly Gurkha and Indian, British artillery and auxiliary units are included.—Reuter.

MRS. NORRIS TO GET HER PENSION

EDINBURGH, OCT. 11.

MRS. NORRIS, OF PRIMROSE TERRACE, EDINBURGH, WHOSE ARMY ALLOWANCES WERE STOPPED WHEN HER HUSBAND, CORPORAL JOHN NORRIS, DISAPPEARED IN INDIA IS TO GET A PENSION OF 43/6 WEEKLY.

It will be back-dated to the time her pay was cut off in September, 1944—which means she will receive £117 in arrears.

Corporal Norris, of the Royal Scots, was sent to the Military Hospital in Poona on September 30, 1943.

He was discharged next day to return to his unit. He has not been seen since then. Mrs. Norris was listed as a deserter. Mrs. Norris ceased to draw the service allowances for herself and her five-year old son. The case was taken up by Commander Clark Hutchinson, Conservative Members of Parliament, and after a long inquiry, the desertion charge was dropped. Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY DECISION

LONDON, OCT. 11.

THE KING HAS DECIDED THAT THE CELEBRATION OF ARMISTICE DAY ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, TO COMMEMORATE THE WARS OF 1914-18 AND 1939-45 SHALL FOLLOW THE LINES ADOPTED UP TO 1938, THE HOME OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A two-minute silence will be observed throughout the United Kingdom and local authorities are asked to arrange for the suspension of vehicular traffic between 11.00 a.m. and 11.02 a.m.

The Government proposes to consider soon, in consultation with the Commonwealth and Empire Governments, the question of fixing a national day in remembrance of those who died in the two wars.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, assured Colonel L. Roper, Conservative member for Barking, in the House of Commons that military parades are to be held in London and in all large towns when the Japanese surrender is complete.—Reuter.

American Immigration

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11.

NOAH MASON, REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, SAID IN A SPEECH YESTERDAY DURING A DEBATE ON INDIAN IMMIGRATION:

"Stalin is seeking a controlling interest in Asia. We must do what we can to offset Stalin's efforts in India and China, which constitute the greatest potential market for American goods for the next 50 years."

A bill before the House of Representatives proposes to authorize an immigration quota of 100 Indians annually and naturalization of some 4,000 Indians now living in the United States. Mason hailed the measure as a valuable step in countering a Russian policy.—Associated Press.

M.P.s Want Rooms

London, Oct. 11.

Complaints were made in the House of Commons that Members of Parliament were having great difficulty in finding living accommodation in London and a place in the House where they could work and interview constituents. Alfred Edwards, Labour, for Middleborough, considered that "well-trained men coming here to do business of the Nation should be given facilities they would have in a well-run business."

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Works, J. H. Wilson, in a speech replied that the Government and all the authorities concerned were doing everything possible.—Reuter.

Prof. Laski On Collapse Of Council Of Five

"If there is a sense in which we had all begun to assume that the Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers was to be a failure, the completeness of its breakdown has been a profound shock; for it has revealed that hardly four months from V-Day, the three great Powers have no longer any common premises of action."

"The struggle over procedure implies the general effort of the Ministers to prevent the substance and depth of their differences from being known."

"It is not enough for Mr. Sumner-Wellen to argue that it was a badly prepared Conference without an Agenda and without prior consultation at the highest level between the governments, on which the success of any conference depends."

"Common premises are the precondition of an agreement. Common premises are simple when the great Powers trust one another; where there is distrust, there are no common premises of action—it is this distrust which has caused the Conference to fail."

"And it is this distrust which I suggest prevented the adoption of the resolution on the Ministers' deputies of the previous session which they had agreed and upon which they had acted."

"For, in the first case, the Ministers' deputies with Ministerial common premises on vital questions, Cabinet assent in Britain, Presidential consent in the United States and Generalissimo Stalin's consent in Russia; if the intervention of the heads of Government proved fruitless during the Conference of the Ministers, it is hard to see how it can prove fruitful when it comes to the removal of one of them."

"The proposal would, I think, be admirable if the three great Powers—or five if need be—were ready with an outline of the treaties to present to the smaller powers; but this obviously pre-

supposes exactly the agreement which has been absent for these last three weeks."

"Without that agreement, a larger Conference would, it is pretty obvious, mean more confusion, with the results depending on differences."

"The central task, therefore, it seems to me, would be an effort to dissipate the distrust between the three great Powers."

"Here, immense efforts have been made to suggest that the source of all difficulties has been an incurable suspicion of Russia against Great Britain and the United States."

"Obviously M. Molotov, by inference, has made those suspicions unmistakable, but it seems to me wholly unjust that all the blame should be laid at his door."

"The methods of the United States in its occupation of Japan has not thus far been calculated to reassure Russia of future safety on the Siberian front."

"The attitude of Great Britain to the Russian interest in the future of the Italian Colonies is more like some stage in history which preceded the Crimean War than that of an ally to another ally."

"If Marshal Tito is less well thought of in London and in Washington than he was six months ago, I suspect that Admiral Voulgaris of Greece, not to speak of the Regent himself and General Franco and Salazar of Portugal have not by any means improved their standing in Moscow."

"Salazar has announced the forthcoming elections in Portugal; what steps are being taken by London and Washington to insist that they be free elections? It is obvious that some of the steps taken by Russia also need a

SPECIAL ARTICLE

BY

REUTER CABLE

BRITAIN'S NEW PLANS FOR MALAYA

LONDON, OCT. 11.

A BLUEPRINT OF THE FUTURE BRITISH EMPIRE PLANS FOR MALAYA WERE OUTLINED TODAY BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. GEORGE HALL.

THE MALAYAN UNION WILL CONSIST OF NINE STATES IN THE MALAY PENINSULA AND TWO BRITISH SETTLEMENTS, PENANG AND MALACCA.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE'S STATUS AT THIS STAGE REQUIRES SEPARATE CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, AND IN VIEW OF ITS SPECIAL ECONOMICS AND OTHER INTERESTS, PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR IT TO BE CONSTITUTED AS A SEPARATE COLONY.

His Majesty's Government are, however, well aware that intimate ties may well work towards ultimate union.

This will be a matter for the governments of the Malayan Union and Singapore to consider in due course. Peoples of the settlement of Penang (with the province of Wellesley) and Malacca will lose none of their rights as British citizens, and it is as British settlements, with their own appropriate institutions of local government, no less than those in the States, that Penang and Malacca will form a part of the Malayan Union.

JURISDICTION

His Majesty's government have carefully considered the new constitutional measures necessary for the political, economic and social advancement of Malaya and have decided that fresh agreements with several Malay rulers need to be arranged, which will enable His Majesty to possess and exercise full jurisdiction in Malayan States.

Sir Harold MacMichael, has accordingly been appointed to visit Malaya as the special representative of His Majesty's Government to arrange agreements with the Rulers for this purpose.

When His Majesty possesses jurisdiction, it is intended by an Order in Council to constitute the Malayan Union.

There will also be created a Malayan Union citizenship, for which qualification will be by birth in Malaya or a suitable period of residence. They will be citizens of Malaya with all the rights and obligations which that term implies.

PEOPLE'S SHARE

None must rely upon past privilege or regard Malaya simply as a source of material wealth. While it is to the ad-

good deal of explanation. The trade treaty with Hungary, the oil agreement with Australia, the virtual sealing off of all Russian occupied territory, the unilateral decision to confiscate things like machinery and cattle in the Russian zones of conquered countries—none of these things, taken them as illustrations only make agreement simple or mutual confidence easy.

"No one can mistake the bewilderment in the British and American delegations at the Russian protest against a non-existent 'Western bloc'."

"The Conference was like a poker game in which every one refused to bid in case the others might guess the cards actually held."

"At some point the three powers must make their motives plain if there is to be the confidence which makes peace treaties possible and, therefore, the beginning of recovery possible."

"While this grim ballet was being performed the physical aspect of Europe grew worse; so did that of the Middle East; and the situation in the Far East got more entangled. It is time we had a programme from the three major powers which all the world can discuss as a basis for possible peace."

"They ought to be told their hopes and fears and suspicions—does Russia suppose that there is a tacit conspiracy to prepare for a grand coalition against it when the time is ripe?"

"Does either Britain or America see some hidden imperialistic purpose in the Russian moves?"

"Are there no common principles whereby all these three Powers can agree that the basis of free consent be accepted as democratic?"

"Why must there be hesitation over the obvious need for full international control over the immense field opened up for research by the atomic bomb?"

"Does President Truman really think that scientists can be kept like tame rabbits in a hutch all over the world?"

"It would be better for Britain and Canada to refuse to share any American special knowledge than to make the political atmosphere even thicker with suspicion than it is."—Reuter.

"The South British Insurance Co., Ltd. Temporary Office: Room 105, Hotel House. Fire, Marine & Accident Insurance. H. V. THORNE, Acting Manager."

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG MILITARY COURTS PROCLAMATION NO. 8 OF 1945

AUTHORIZED ADVOCATES. NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Article 19 (1) of the above Proclamation, I, GEORGE E. STRICKLAND, Colonel, Civil Affairs, Legal Branch, have authorized the persons whose names appear hereafter to act as Advocates and conduct the defence of persons charged before the Standing Military Court, namely:-

1. Henrique Alberto de Barros Botelho
2. Harold John Armstrong
3. Eric Sydney Clifford Brooks
4. Abbas el Azzali
5. Francisco Xavier D'Almada e Castro
6. Christopher D'Almada e Castro
7. João Maria D'Almada Bonifacio
8. Denis Henry Blake
9. David Louis Skellett
10. Alfred Yun Sun Hon
11. James Tamplin Prior
12. Hon Choo Loo
13. George Stephen Ford
14. Hin Shing Lo
15. Francis Henry Jacoby Hall
16. George Kingston Hall
17. Sidney Ng Quim
18. Yeh Hoi Poon
19. Frederick Angnam
20. Halim Abdul Wadood
21. Marcus de Silva
22. Pak Chien Woo

DATED this 8th day of October, 1945.

GEORGE E. STRICKLAND, Colonel, C.A.A. Legal Branch.

PALESTINE POLICE AND TROOPS WERE LAST NIGHT COMBING THE CARMEL FOOTHILLS NEAR HAIFA FOR TWO HUNDRED ILLEGAL JEWISH IMMIGRANTS. THE REFUGEES WERE ASSISTED IN THEIR ESCAPE BY PEOPLE FROM OUTSIDE WHO GOT INTO THE CAMP BY A RUSSIAN OVERPOWERED AND TIED UP THE GUARDERS, COLLECTED THE JEWS IN LORRIES AND DROVE AWAY TO THE HILLS.

On their route to Carmel, the party met a police truck which was ambushed.

Hundreds of Jewish school-boys left Haifa this morning in buses and trucks, presumably to scatter and confuse the police searchers. Nearby, a Jewish village where refugees were thought to be hiding, was surrounded by the police, but the crowd of local inhabitants had flocked to the scene and it was feared that an ugly incident might develop.

The refugees had arrived in Haifa last month from Central Europe by sea and are thought to be without immigration certificates.

The occupiers included ten Jews who were intercepted at a fortnight ago aboard a sailing vessel off the Palestine coast.

Later, at Tel-Aviv a clash started when Jews there resisted attempt by mobile police and British troops to surround the Monte Fiori quarter and search the residents.

Some three thousand workers from a neighbouring district summoned by the alarm bells tried to break through the police cordon shouting: "We won't give away our people or let you arrest the immigrants."

The search was called off after the crowd had attacked the police with sticks and fists. Fifteen people on both sides were reported to have been slightly injured. Three persons were arrested.

SYRIAN ORDER. In Damascus, the Syrian authorities to-day issued instructions to the frontier posts to fire on illegal Jewish immigrants trying to cross the borders.

Arrangements have been made, it was stated, for the immediate arrest of 100 such Jews.—Reuter.

Be Warned In Time

Singapore, Oct. 11.

Seven British soldiers and sailors have died in Singapore in the last few days from drinking locally made "whisky" and "brandy." Several others are in hospital. The British Medical Authorities here have issued an urgent warning against the buying of such spirits.—Reuter.

MOSCOW VERSION DENIED

LONDON, OCT. 11.

OFFICIAL BRITISH CIRCLES DENIED ON WEDNESDAY A RUSSIAN CLAIM THAT A PLEBISCITE HAD BEEN HELD AMONG POLISH TROOPS IN GREAT BRITAIN TO DETERMINE THEIR WILLINGNESS TO RETURN HOME OR THAT A TIME LIMIT HAD BEEN FIXED TO MAKE UP THEIR MINDS.

The spokesman said the groundwork had been prepared, subject to the supervision of the War and Foreign Offices, to allow the Polish troops an opportunity to signify their desire to go back to their homeland. But these same quarters emphasized that there was nothing to preclude those unwilling to say Yes or No now from making their decision at a later date.

Tass had alleged that the plebiscite had been held at only an hour's notice and was conducted by "reactionary" Polish officers under conditions of "moral and physical" persuasion.

British quarters acknowledge that the government had rejected a suggestion from the Polish government in Warsaw that it be given immediate command of Polish troops abroad. These sources said the object of the British government, which at present maintains top level control over such troops, was to "reduce pressure from other side," on the Poles who must make the decision.

The same quarters said they had no confirmation of unofficial reports that there had been a breakdown in negotiations for transfer of Polish property in Britain from the old exiled administration of Tomasz Arciszewski to the Warsaw government.—Associated Press.

The Worst Ruined Big City In The World

MacArthur To Stay Says U.S.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11. THE UNITED STATES HAS CALLED A MEETING OF THE PROPOSED FAR EAST ADVISORY COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON ON OCTOBER 23, BUT HAS NO INTENTION OF CHANGING GENERAL MACARTHUR'S STATUS AS SUPREME COMMANDER IN JAPAN.

The Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, announcing the conference, said invitations had gone to Russia, Britain, China, France, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines and India.

He said Britain had suggested the inclusion of India in the conference, and that the United States agreed to the proposition for itself and passed on the suggestion to Russia and China.

Simultaneously Mr. Byrnes mentioned the Russian suggestion that the creation of an advisory commission shall be preceded by the establishment of a control council for Japan.

Such a step, he said, would mean either the replacement or the lowering of General MacArthur from his present position. Byrnes said he did not personally favour the Russian proposal; there was no intention of altering the supreme commander's status. Associated Press.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that I have authorized BRIAN CHARLES KEITH LAWKINS to continue to act as Secretary for Chinese Affairs until further notice.

W. M. THOMSON,

Colonel,

Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Mr. S. Mason has been appointed Branch Manager in Hong Kong and will be in charge of the interests of this Society and its Affiliated Companies. (Telephone Nos. 81101-2).

A.H.K. COBB,

Manager for Far East,

Union Building,

Hong Kong.

10th October, 1945.

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WARSAW, OCT. 10. THE "NEW YORK TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT HER WRITES: "POLAND, WHICH ONCE WAS ANOTHER STOP-OVER ON THOMAS COOK'S TRAVEL CIRCUIT, HAS TAKEN ON SOME OF THE ASPECTS OF DARKEST AFRICA AS A RESULT OF SIX YEARS OF HORRIBLE WAR."

TO GET TO POLAND, YOU HAVE TO DRIVE OVER ROADS GUARDED BY INSCRUTABLE RUSSIAN SENTRIES, WHO MAY BE CASUAL ABOUT LETTING YOU THROUGH BUT MAY BE EQUALLY CASUAL ABOUT ADAMANTLY STOPPING YOU OR WITH SOME OFFICIAL ARRANGING YOU MAY COME ON ONE OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH OR FRENCH COURIER PLANES, WHICH FLY IRREGULARLY INTO WARSAW, CARRYING THEIR OWN GASOLINE TO FLY OUT AGAIN.

Emperor's Bogus Divinity

LONDON, OCT. 11. IN REPLY TO A QUESTION WHETHER HE WAS AWARE OF PUBLIC DISQUIET AT THE EFFORTS OF THE RULERS OF JAPAN TO SAVE THEIR FACE WITH THEIR SUBJECTS, THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"The British Government is aware that the Japanese Emperor's rescript of August 15th caused much justifiable dissatisfaction both in this country and elsewhere, but in a recent session of the Japanese Diet, both the Emperor and the Prime Minister publicly acknowledged the culpability of the Japanese."

Captain Marples, Conservative, asked if the British Commanders had been instructed to impress upon the Japanese of every rank and class in every way possible the facts of their defeat and if the Prime Minister was not aware that there was a very grave danger of leaving the Emperor in full possession of his bogus divinity.

Mr. Attlee: "I don't think so. I think events will prove too much for them."—Reuter.

U.S. MARINES IN TSINGTAO

TSINGTAO, Oct. 11. Elements of the sixth United States Marines landed from fleet units to-day to the cheers of the Chinese.

The Marines found Chinese troops disarming the 30,000 Japanese in the garrison at Shantung peninsula naval base, most of whom appeared docile.

Reports persist of clashes between roving Chinese bands outside the city.—Associated Press.

Mahatma's New Task

Bombay, Oct. 11. It is reported here to-day that Mr. Gandhi has settled down to study the script of Indian languages of which he has had no knowledge in the past.

When the course is completed, he will be able to read and write all thirteen Indian languages—Sinh, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Gujarati, Punjabi, Nagri and Persian.

He already has a working knowledge of nine.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS IN CONTROL

Batavia, Oct. 11. All available reports from central and southern Java speak of Indonesian nationalist control over the Japanese, capturing Japanese arms and ammunition dumps, and in some cases imprisoning Japanese.

Except for looters, Batavia appears to be quiet but the Chinese residents in the city have expressed fears of uprisings.—Reuter.

IN "DEATH ROW"

Paris, Oct. 11. Wearing a burlap suit and chained to the wall by leg irons, Pierre Laval was the new occupant to-day of a cell in Fresco prison's death row, following his sentence to death for betraying France as a leader in the Vichy government. He will spend his remaining days in the cell unless General De Gaulle grants him clemency or a new trial.—Associated Press.

No extensive foreign travel into Poland is expected in the near future because accommodations are at a minimum.

Warsaw, probably the worst ruined big city in the world, is worse than Berlin, because she suffered not only several waves of warfare with the usual bombing and artillery fire, but also from the barbaric German demolition campaign after the 1945 uprising.

The Germans went systematically up and down the streets, blowing up buildings and even the Unknown Soldier's grave. Ninety per cent of the city was destroyed. From the air, the expanse of roofless buildings looks like the remains of some extinct cliff dwellings.

ELECTRICITY ON

There is electricity in the city and a few trolleys are running, but habitable buildings are so scarce that the second class Polonia Hotel, opposite to the ruined railway station, has to house the American, British and Italian Embassies and the diplomatic delegations of four other countries.

The Russian, French and Yugo-Slavian Embassies are across the Vistula River, in the older and less damaged part of the city, where the Polish Government is quartered. Even telephone communications between the two sections are uncertain.—Reuter.

Missing Men In Germany

LONDON, OCT. 11. ONE INDIAN OFFICER, TWO VICEEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ABOUT 650 OTHER INDIAN PRISONERS-OF-WAR ARE STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR IN GERMANY, ACCORDING TO REUTER. ANT-COLONEL JOHN BENBOW OF THE INDIAN ARMY, WHO IS THE SENIOR SEARCH OFFICER OF THE BRITISH CONTROL COMMISSION IN GERMANY.

"How many are alive we do not know," he stated. "How many are in each zone we also do not know. It is quite probable that several are still in hospital. Some may have married and do not want to be repatriated. One, we found the other day, was married to a German."

Lieutenant-Colonel Benbow revealed that more than fifty were repatriated last month.

The Indian Army search team is earmarked to proceed to the Russian zone as soon as permission is obtained for it to cross the zone border," he added.—Reuter.

American Transition

Washington, Oct. 11. J. A. Krug, presiding at the last meeting of the War Production Board, which directed much of America's phenomenal war production, predicted to-day that America would complete its transition to a peacetime economy during 1946.

He said the decline in the national income and production would be halted early in the year. During five years, the United States would produce more than \$180,000,000,000 worth of munitions against the Axis.—Associated Press.

NO STATEMENT ON PALESTINE

London, Oct. 11. Asked in the House of Commons to-day by Captain Marples, Conservative, for Wallasey, whether he could give the House any information about the conversations on Palestine with President Truman, the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, replied: "I have no statement to make at present."

Captain Marples: "In view of the recent statement by President Truman, is it not time that this House was informed?" Mr. Attlee: "I should think that in due course a statement will be made."—Reuter.

CIVIL AFFAIRS

London, Oct. 11. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the French Ambassador, M. Rene Massigli, on Tuesday signed the civil affairs agreement for Indo-China.

The agreement is of a routine nature and similar to the civil affairs agreements already concluded with other powers.

The agreement covers both the civil administration and presence of British troops in Indo-China.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S DOCK STRIKE SPREADING

LONDON, OCT. 11. AS BRITAIN'S DOCK STRIKES TO-DAY CONTINUED TO SPREAD AND TROOPS BEGAN DISCHARGING FOOD SHIPS, MR. GEORGE ISAACS, MINISTER OF LABOUR, SAID IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: "THE STRIKE IS WRONG AND CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED."

"I am always anxious to arrive at a satisfactory settlement but I will do nothing to impair the constitutional machinery of industry."

"The men should go back to work at once and avoid unnecessary hardship to themselves, their families and the rest of the country. They can be assured that their grievances will be considered. In the meantime, military labour will be used, when necessary, to discharge food ships held up by strikes."

Mr. Isaacs refused to go to Merseyside to address the strikers and said that the men must first report through the machinery of their organisation. They would report the Government stepping in between them and their union.

Sir Ben Smith, Food Minister, announced the discharge of 43 ocean-going food ships was being stopped by strikes.—Reuter.

Liverpool's Alarm

Liverpool, Oct. 11. Grave concern has been felt throughout Merseyside over the reported Government's intention to close down Liverpool's Cotton Futures market which would mean the extinction of the vast cotton trading activities in that port.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association has been fixed for October 22nd. The Secretary of the Association has indicated that a private meeting is likely to take place next week in order to consider the crisis facing Liverpool's position as a world cotton centre.—Reuter.

SHARP CLASHES IN SAIGON REGION

LONDON, OCT. 11. FIGHTING BROKE OUT ON WEDNESDAY BETWEEN ARMED INDO-CHINA NATIONALISTS AND JAPANESE TROOPS AS NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN AN-NAMITE LEADERS AND FRENCH AUTHORITIES, APPEARED TO ARRIVE AT A DEADLOCK, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH REPORTS IN A SAIGON DISPATCH.

AT DALAT, THE HILL STATION NEAR SAIGON, 80 NATIONALISTS WERE KILLED AND 150 WOUNDED IN A CLASH FOLLOWING AN "UNLAWFUL CHALLENGE" TO JAPANESE SENTRIES, COUNT TELEGRAPH, JAPANESE COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORTED TO ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

Terauchi said that in one area nationalists extended their anti-French boycott to include Japanese. His troops are obliged by the Allies to disarm all unauthorized persons carrying weapons, but only in the course of "defensive" action.

An Allied spokesman said the fighting resulted from a "more marked inclination" on the part of the Japanese to obey allied instructions and to try and preserve "law and order."

The news agency said the deterioration of French and Annamite conversations followed Nationalist demands for complete independence and that the French hand over all arms.

HOSTAGES NOT FREED

The dispatch said that observers reported that the Annamite Viet Minh party is now, apparently, under the control of extremists who are not fulfilling the agreement made five days ago to return hostages.

Eleven missionaries and two French boys are reported to have disappeared in a new outbreak of incidents around the capital. Exchange Telegraph said thousands of Nationalists were swarming into the Saigon area. Seven thousand additional British troops have landed, as well as several French units.—Associated Press.

FRENCH ACCUSATION

Paris, Oct. 11. The Ministry of Justice to-day arrested about 30 Indo-Chinese, charging that anti-French tracts were found in their office.

The newspaper "Paris Matin" asserted, in a London dispatch, that an Annamite named Chien, Tah in the British capital was distributing anti-French tracts with American financial backing. It said the Annamites were backed with 10,000 pounds sterling by a group of American business men who find in economic matters the Annamites will be more easy to manage than the French.—Associated Press.

AUSCHWITZ DOCTOR ADMITS MURDERS

LUNEBERG, OCT. 11. FRAU ROSINA KRAMER, WIFE OF THE BELSEN CAMP COMMANDANT, JOSEPH KRAMER, HAD HER FACE SLAPPED OUTSIDE THE COURT-HOUSE THIS MORNING AFTER SHE HAD GIVEN EVIDENCE AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP TRIAL ON BEHALF OF HER HUSBAND.

AS SHE WAS WALKING ACROSS THE YARD ACCOMPANIED BY A NURSE SHE WAS MET BY A GROUP OF WOMEN, MOSTLY PROSECUTION WITNESS. BEFORE MILITARY POLICE COULD GET TO HER ONE OF THEM SLAPPED HER FACE. AS THE POLICE HURRIED FRAU KRAMER AWAY ANOTHER WOMAN SHOUTED, "YOUR HUSBAND KILLED MY HUSBAND AND CHILDREN IN AUSCHWITZ. YOU STILL HAVE YOUR CHILDREN."

After a short rest in the guarded room, Frau Kramer was driven away.

Earlier, Frau Kramer had told the court how worried her husband was because the internees had to sleep on bare floors at Auschwitz. He told her it was his duty to take care of the internees at Belzhugot and he had been doing that night and day.

Kramer's face, drawn and white after his eight hours spell in the box yesterday, flushed as his black dressed wife took oath before going into the witness box. She said they had married on October 16, 1937, and that she and their children were his only treasure.

"I was present at a conversation between my husband and an official responsible for food and my husband said that those people—Belsen internees—didn't get enough to live."

Kramer ended his ordeal in the witness box shortly after it had opened to-day and before leaving the box said: "I would like the opportunity of thanking the defending officers for what they have done for me and others which will enable the court to give us a fair judgment."

CANDID DOCTOR

Following Frau Kramer in the witness box was Doctor Fritz Klein, camp doctor, who explained how he selected people who later went to the gas chambers at Auschwitz. "I was told to select those who were unfit for work, those who were too old or sick, pregnant women and children up to the age of thirteen."

"It wasn't a proper examination," Klein said. "You looked at a person and asked a few questions. Some of those unfit for work I heard were sent to the gas chamber and executed."

Asked by the Prosecutor, Colonel Backhouse, whether he realised that gassing was murder, he answered without hesitation "yes."—Reuter.

Chungking Tragedy

CHUNGKING, OCT. 11. CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY QUOTED THE COMMANDER OF POLICE AS SAYING THAT GENERAL LI SHAO SHIH WAS SHOT ACCIDENTALLY YESTERDAY, AND WAS NOT ASSASSINATED BY A CHINESE ARMY CORPORAL, AS AT FIRST REPORTED.

Li's automobile was reported to have sped away after hitting a soldier quatted beside the road. At the municipal hospital where Li died, the chauffeur, who was a trusted employee, reported the shooting, said the driver was a military man and then disappeared.

The fact of his driving into the soldier beside the road might explain why the chauffeur disappeared. It appeared possible that the soldier's gun fired when he was hit.—Associated Press.

Big Three And Turkey

Washington, Oct. 11. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, disclosed at a press conference here yesterday that the Big Three agreed during the Potsdam talks to approach the Turkish Government separately with a view to revision of the Montreux Convention and the internationalisation of the Dardanelles.

Byrnes said that before leaving Washington for the Council of Foreign Ministers in London he had approved the draft of the letter to the Turkish Government on the Dardanelles. But this had been held up because President Truman wished to discuss the matter further with him before despatching it.—Reuter.

DOUBLE TEN IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Oct. 11. Chinese residents here celebrated their revolution day for the first time since their liberation from the Japanese at a mass parade in Singapore and Padang attended by thirty thousand members of the community.

A reception was held later by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce for Senior British Officers and representatives of the British Military Administration.—Reuter.

COTTON FUTURES

New York, Oct. 11. Activity in cotton futures was small on Wednesday, but light mill covering against textile orders and replacement of commission house demand, influenced by poor crop prospects, brought small advances.

Traders expressed keen disappointment over the news that the Liverpool futures market will not be re-opened, with government war control over industry, to be extended.

The New York stock market was higher and active. Steel, rails, and specialties were the leaders.—Associated Press.

IMPORTS CONTROL

Tokyo, Oct. 11. General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, has issued to the Japanese Government an order, severely restricting imports.

All imports must be paid for. Nothing may be imported that can be provided by the Japanese. High priorities in the import list are: rice or its equivalent in grain, salt and raw cotton.—Reuter.

CHUNGKING PROMISE

London, Oct. 11. It is announced from Chungking that the terms of an agreement reached between the Government and the Communists will be published to-morrow.—Reuter.

K.C.C. At Disposal Of Military

Mr. Ezra Abraham, president of Kowloon Cricket Club, informs the "China Mail" that he has approached the Military Authorities and placed at their disposal the K.C.C. ground and clubhouse—or what is left of it after the Japanese had used the premises as, amongst other things, stables. Mr. Abraham said that the flooring and practically all the woodwork has been removed, while the whole of the ground is overgrown. The Japanese turned the lawn bowls green into a sweet potato patch.

Remarking that it was due to their neglect that the ground is in its present condition, Mr. Abraham suggested that the Japanese prisoners-of-war should be set to work, cutting the grass and tidying up the place, adding that if a few hundred of them were put on the job "it would not take long to finish."

BASKETBALL FOR RELIEF

Basketball enthusiasts were treated to two very good games at Chinese Y.M.C.A. last evening when 89th Division, Chinese Army, met Wah Hung Club, and teams representing Kowloon and Hong Kong clashed in exhibition matches to raise funds for China Relief.

The first match ended in a win for Wah Hung by 35 points to 21, while Kowloon (27 points) were too good for Hong Kong (17) in the second game of the evening.

After the games the ball used was sold by auction. Bidding started at C.N.\$10,000 and the figure was taken up to C.N.\$61,000 before the ball fell under the hammer to Mr. Wo Shui-tak.

The proceeds of the auction sale, together with gate receipts, brought the "takings" to about C.N.\$125,000.

DETROIT WINS WORLD SERIES

Chicago, Oct. 11. The Detroit Tigers won the 1945 world base-ball series by beating the Chicago Cubs by 9 runs to three in the deciding game yesterday.—Reuter.

Paris, Oct. 10. The appeal of Jean Herold Paquis, who broadcast from the Paris Radio during the German occupation and was sentenced to death on September 18th, has been rejected. It was announced here to-day.—Reuter.

RADIO

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1945. ZBW HONGKONG Broadcasting on Frequencies of 699 Kilocycles and from 12.30-1.30 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m. and 9.00-10.00 p.m. on 947 Mcgacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Lucienne Boya, Tino.

Roni & Orchestra Mascotte.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestra Reymonde.

1.30 p.m.—Schumann—"Spring" Symphony in B Flat Major.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Half an Hour of Popular Classics.

7.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

7.10 p.m.—Sea Breeze—Chorus.

7.30 p.m.—Schubert—Rondo in A Major.

7.45 p.m.—List—Les Preludes—Symphonic Poem.

8.00 p.m.—Light Orchestra Selections.

8.30 p.m.—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

9.10 p.m.—Dennis Noble (Baritone).

9.20 p.m.—Moussmet—"Le Cid" Ballet Music.

9.30 p.m.—Cortot at the Piano.

10.00 p.m.—London News.

10.05 p.m.—Dance Programme.

10.30 p.m.—Close Down.

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